

# The Daily State Chronicle.

VOL. VII.—NO. 130.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1890.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### LOGIC AND FUN OVER THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

Speaker Reed Not in the Chair—And Some Members Get a Longed-for Opportunity—They Make Some Pungent and Biting Remarks.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—There were about thirty Senators present when the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, but by the time the journal was read and the morning business fairly begun, there were more than a quorum present.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information respecting the accident to the loch in Sault St. Marie canal last Friday. Mr. Davis said this was a serious calamity to the great commerce of the Great Lakes, inflicting damage to the commerce between the upper and lower lakes of perhaps half a million a day. Incidentally he referred to the failure of the House to act on the bill passed by the Senate several months ago, providing for a second and larger lock.

Mr. Cockrell expressed surprise that the "business branch" of Congress paid no attention to the matter.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) said that he had observed with regret the growing tendency to allude in terms of severity and disparagement to the proceedings of the other House of Congress. It was a violation of the fundamental principles of parliamentary law to refer in one House to what was done or said in the other house.

At 10:45 the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Vest's amendment to the china ware paragraph, reducing the duty on decorated ware to fifty per cent. instead of forty per cent. ad valorem, as recommended by the finance committee, and instead of sixty-five and fifty-five in the House bill.

Mr. Manderson said that he would vote against the amendment, because he thought that the rates proposed in it were too low. He favored, however, the rates recommended by the finance committee. He was a protectionist on principle, but he did not believe in unnecessarily high rates of duty.

Mr. Plumb read from a letter published in the New York Times, to a conference between China manufacturers and importers, in which lower rates of duty than those recommended by the finance committee had been accepted as mutually satisfactory. He thought it would be an outrage to give them more.

Mr. McPherson alluding to Mr. Hiscock's remark as to his willingness to strangle the pottery interest of New Jersey, apologized to the Senate for having asked that Senator an opportunity to deny it. That Senator had risen the other day and assailed the people of his own State in a manner which he (Mr. McPherson) had not seen equalled before; that no denial of anything he might say affecting him was needed. He was not aware that he had tried to strangle the pottery industry; but the Senator from New York overlooked the fact that there were thousands and thousands of importers in his own city and State who would not very much relish his remarks.

He went on with an argument in support of Mr. Vest's amendment, asserting that there was no sense in the high rates proposed by the finance committee. Mr. Vest moved his amendment by changing the rate of plain white china ware to forty five instead of 40 per cent. The amendment was then voted on and was rejected—yeas 19; nays 25.

In the course of a big discussion Mr. Edmunds illustrated a remark by Mr. Vance (to the effect that one of his arguments was an old story) by an anecdote of a thief who told one of the ten commandments, was "Thou shalt not steal," that was an old story; and Mr. Vance retorted to the amusement of the Democratic side, that protectionists had to go to the point where they did not even make an excuse for stealing.

Several other amendments proposed reducing the committee's rates on different varieties of glass ware, which, after some discussion were rejected. Mr. Blair expressed some disgust at the slow rate of progress with the bill and made a suggestion looking to the adoption of the previous question rule. He proposed to read and have printed in the Record an editorial in to-day's New York Tribune, beginning with the sentence, "The Courtesy of the Senate is an Expensive Luxury."

Mr. Plumb objected to this, but had no objection to Mr. Blair reading it as part of his remarks. Mr. Plumb so far as he knew the Western people were not specially hungry for tariff legislation. He admitted the tariff bill ought to pass, but he did not regard the New York Tribune, or any other paper, or half a dozen papers as representative of the sentiment of the people on that subject. It was better not to pass a tariff bill than to pass one that was not right. If it was meant that the Senate should have a rule to cut off debate, that would be a perversion of legislative power and a blow at free institutions. News-paper talk as to what the Senate should do was of little consequence. Such talk might be prompted by the powerful interests that were expecting to profit by the bill. He had never heard from any other interest than the manufacturing interest a demand for increased tariff duties, and if that statement was heretical he wished to add to it by saying that in his judgment of the Republican platform of 1888 had been supposed to mean tariff revision by increase of duties, the result of the election would have been different. Whatever was done should be justified by debate and by facts, rather than get up a general hurrah and pass a bill pell mell, which no one would know any thing about, and the responsibility for which the majority would be obliged to dodge.

Mr. Teller said that he did not yield to any Senator in his devotion to the protective system, which he believed essential to the prosperity of the Ameri-

can people. But he did not share in the view of the Senator from New Hampshire, as taken from one of the leading newspapers of the country, that there had been any unnecessary delay in the discussion of the bill, or that the Senate was recalcitrant to its duty because it did not proceed more rapidly. He had learned that hasty legislation was bad legislation; and he had learned that any bill which deserved to become a law would stand the test of discussion and examination. The impatience, the impetuosity with which the Senate was asked to hold off the bill and pass it was, to him somewhat disgusting. He was in full sympathy with the purpose of the bill, which he understood to be to raise duties whenever they were found to be too low, and to lower them whenever they were found to be too high. He was prepared to resist vigorously, and as efficiently as he could, any change of the rates for the purpose of hastening the passage of the tariff bill as any other bill.

Several Democratic Senators observed "that is right."

After Mr. Blair had read the editorial article, a motion to adjourn by Mr. Plumb was voted down, 19 to 30.

Various motions to reduce the rates on different kinds of window glass were made by Mr. Plumb and were rejected, although in the last of them four republicans—Ingalls, Manderson, Paddock and Plumb voted with the Democrats. Finally on motion of Mr. Aldrich the rates were reduced to 11, 12, 21 and 22 cents per pound, according to sizes, and the Senate, having disposed of between 18 and 19 pages of the bill, adjourned at 6 p. m. till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—In the House to-day Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article in a Southern newspaper to the effect that in order to carry favor with the Farmers' Alliance, he had had his license as a lawyer annulled. He denounced the statement as a falsehood and a campaign lie.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair, on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, explained that the bill carried an appropriation of \$5,140,000.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, premised his remarks by an expression of gratitude that the presence of Mr. Payson in the chair was a guarantee that the bill would not be taken off the floor. On two occasions the Speaker had taken him off the floor. The Speaker had conceived and taken it into his brain, for it had come out of his mouth, (though it seemed to him that it was more gall than brain) that he had a right to take a member off the floor.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, thought it was about time that members addressing the House should cease to insult the presiding officer.

Mr. Rogers continuing, denounced what he termed the tyranny of the Speaker and the majority of the committee rules. The House, he said, had degenerated into a state of anarchy and chaos. It was suspected that the Speaker turned his back on full, fair, frank discussion, on opportunity for amendments, on parliamentary decorum, on official urbanity, on historic and patriotic memories, in order that he might unlawfully perpetuate his party in power and draw to his support for the presidency the unscrupulous mass of ignorant and vulgar partisans, who practiced the infamous and corrupt maxim that the end justifies the means. He had degraded the majority with the full assent of the part of Republican members, that if this scheme should break down under the judgment of a liberty-loving people, they would perish like Samson, under the ruins; but if it succeeded that he alone should reap all glory. Their wall of patriotic courage was exceeded only by their suicidal stupidity. And among them all had not been found a man with the courage of a Jackson, the patriotism of a Henry, and the love of the liberty that inspired the fathers who could say, "this is our country, these are our liberties, these are our countrymen, and you are our servant, and we will not be the one trodden down under foot or be the one outraged and wronged."

"No," he concluded, "may I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that they curse you and despise you and hate you, and when you are assailed in private and in public, they are silent."

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, replied to certain criticisms made by Mr. Rogers upon the work of the session. The House had done good work. Much more good would have been done if the majority had had the patriotic co-operation of the minority. If the Democratic members, regarding their oaths as lawmakers, had made an earnest effort to secure legislation, the House would have done much more than it had done.

When the gentleman intimated that it was necessary, for some member on the Republican side to check the alleged tyranny of the Speaker, and that Republicans were dumb in the presence of an abuse of power, he replied that the Speaker was only a part of a solid majority bent on so amending the rules that the business of the country could be executed in this chamber.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, referred to his criticism of the present code of rules at the time it was up for consideration. He had predicted that it would lead to friction between the Speaker and the members. He had no criticism to make upon the Speaker. If the gentlemen on the other side were satisfied with that officer, God forbid that he should attempt to remove that satisfaction. If they were willing to accept the Speaker as a fair type of their party, he would enter no dissent. The Speaker had won his supremacy. He had exercised the supremacy he had won. [Laughter.]

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 4.—George Tuttle, a well-known merchant of this city, was yesterday shot and killed by a man named Harris, who suspected that Tuttle was unduly intimate with Mrs. Harris.

## NEWS IN CLEVELAND.

### Political Speaking—Candidates in the Legislature are in Favor of Better Public Schools.

(Staff of State Chronicle.)

SHELBY, N. C., Aug. 2.—Yesterday was a big day here. Prof. McIver closed his institute with a lecture on the "History of the Political Parties of the United States." It was highly entertaining and instructive. He also showed by figures how little North Carolina paid for public school compared with some other States, and how the future of this State depended upon the education of our boys and girls. The Professor is full of his work, and no man could discharge the duty intrusted to him by the State better than Prof. McIver is discharging it. He leaves here this evening for Rutherfordton where he will conduct an institute next week.

The county candidates spoke here yesterday. The primaries come of to-day throughout the county. The candidates for the Senate are L. N. Durham, of Shelby, and W. I. Stowe, of King's Mountain; for the House of Representatives, E. A. Dixon, of Bellwood, N. C. All of the above gentlemen boldly expressed themselves as Vance men, for the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Durham said he was for Vance if he did not go back on the people, and he did not have the slightest idea that he would do anything of the kind, but that he was a Farmers' Alliance man and that he thought Vance ought to have amended the sub-treasury bill so that he could support it. After the county candidates spoke, Hon. W. H. Cowles spoke to the people for about two hours.

It was a strong, clear speech, thoroughly explaining the Force bill and the reasons it was first introduced. He told us how Reed ran business for the benefit of the Republican party, and how he had control of the House of Representatives. He spoke of the sub-treasury bill and showed why in its present shape he thought it was not best for the people, and as the honest servant of the people, doing all that he could for them, he could not vote for it as it is, but that he stood ready to vote for any measure in the future, as he had done in the past, that would give relief to the farmers of the South. He closed by telling the people that he was a candidate for re-election again because matters were now in such shape that he believed he could do more for his people than a new man, and that it was his strong desire to serve his people and to be of use to them. That was the reason that he was a candidate. He spoke of the other gentlemen who are candidates before the people of this district for Congress, in the highest terms. It was a splendid speech and I wish that the whole State of North Carolina could have heard it.

H. B. H.

P. S. The candidates for the Senate and House in speaking yesterday with a GREAT DEAL OF EMPHASIS, said they were in favor with the public schools of the State, and that they would do all they could in the legislature to increase the school fund, so as to have more and better public schools for North Carolina.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

All honor to James O. MacRae! His gallant conduct will draw the State closer than ever to him!—Oxford Day.

Judge Fred Phillips has been on the bench a number of years, and no more upright man ever wore the judicial ermine. We have watched him closely while holding courts on more than one occasion, and we always found him to be a dignified, fair, faithful and impartial judge. He has a backbone as "big as a circus pole," and public sentiment has no influence on his rulings or his sentences.—Concord Times.

The Atlanta Constitution says: Capt. W. H. Green becomes, by promotion to the general management of the Richmond and Danville system, perhaps the most prominent figure in Southern railroad circles to-day. The change has not yet been made, but Maj. Peyton Randolph, the present general manager, has tendered his resignation, and by common consent of every interested representative in the great Richmond and Danville system, Captain Green is to become his successor.

### A Young Lady Attempts Suicide.

(Franklin Press.)

About 8 o'clock last Tuesday morning Miss Laura Cobe, aged about twenty-one years, daughter of Mr. W. W. Cobe, living about two miles from town, shot herself with a .38-calibre revolver with intent to commit suicide. She was alone in a room and broke open a trunk belonging to her brother and procured his revolver. The family hearing the report of the pistol, proceeded to the room and found her lying on the floor across the doorway and the pistol lying near. Her clothing was set on fire and burning when discovered. The ball was aimed at the heart, but entering the left breast struck a rib and ranged around to the back where it lodged, and was taken out by Dr. S. H. Lyle, who had been summoned. It is thought to be a dangerous wound. She admits shooting herself and says she hopes she may die yet. The cause is not fully known, but is thought to be the result of some love affair.

### I. O. O. F.

(By United Press.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The first triennial cantonment of the Patriarchs' Militant of the I. O. O. F. began here to-day, and will continue every day during the week with a grand parade Thursday and a variety of exercises on each day and evening. About the whole of to-day's programme will be waived because of the incessant arrivals and the infinite amount of business on hand for the department of entertainment.

## CASTLE CHAPULTEPEC

### WILL BE THE SUMMER HOME OF JAY GOULD.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, to the World says it is reported from the City of Mexico, that the famous castle of Chapultepec, one of the most imposing structures in the world, is to be sold to Jay Gould. The price is understood to be five million dollars. Mr. Gould, it is stated made the offer of that sum for the property during his visit to Mexico some months ago. The offer was then refused, but has now been accepted. The property belongs to the government. The object of the purchase is to make the castle the winter home of the Goulds.

### DURHAM COUNTY CONVENTION

Endorses Merrimon and Clark and Denounces the Nameless Secret Circular.

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted by the Durham County Democratic Convention, August 2d, 1890.

Respecting as we do the high character and ability of the Supreme Court bench, as at present constituted, we most heartily approve the selection of Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon to the high and honorable position of Chief Justice, as well as Hon. Walter Clark for the position of Associate Justice.

We declare the assassin of character who, from ambush, would seek to accomplish that which his manhood would not warrant his doing openly and above board, is the veriest coward—and unsigned circulars, alleging serious charges against high and honorable officials in public office are worthy only of our most hearty condemnation.

From the Durham Globe we condense the following:

Senator Vance was endorsed for re-election to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. R. G. Russell was unanimously endorsed for the Senate. Mr. C. B. Green was nominated for Clerk of the Court by acclamation, and so was Paschal Lunsford, for Register; Felix D. Markham, for Sheriff; A. M. Leathers for Surrogate; and Dr. U. M. Johnson for Coroner. The Globe says:

For the House, the names of Dr. Wm. B. Lowe and W. S. Newton were presented. Lowe was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 314 votes to Newton's 284. Some changes in the vote were made, and the ballot was finally announced was Lowe 304, Newton 295.

### VANCE, CLARK AND MERRIMON.

Resolution of the Democratic Convention of Clayton Township.

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

RESOLVED, That we, the Democrats of Clayton township, in convention assembled, do proudly proclaim to the world our unswerving confidence in Z. B. Vance, the PEOPLE'S friend.

2. That we desire thus publicly to express our utter contempt for the authors of the anonymous circular reflecting upon the character of Judge Clark; that the same does not intensify our unbounded confidence in him as an honest, impartial and upright judge; that we pledge our hearty support to the above mentioned, and also to Chief Justice Merrimon.

The above was unanimously adopted, with the request that the same be published in the Raleigh CHRONICLE and News and Observer.

B. H. GOWEE, Secretary.

### Wake County Republicans.

(By United Press.)

J. C. L. Harris, chairman, and J. H. Young, secretary, have called a convention of the Republicans of Wake county to meet in Raleigh on Monday, August 25th, 1890.

The business before the convention will be the appointment of eight delegates and eight alternates to the State and Congressional conventions. Each election precinct is entitled to three delegates and three alternates.

No nominations for any legislative or county office will be made by this convention.

The chairman of each precinct will at once call a meeting of the Republicans of the precinct to elect these delegates and alternates, care being taken to give fifteen days' notice of the time of holding the precinct meetings.

The credentials of the delegates and alternates must be signed by the chairman and secretary of each precinct meeting.

### POLITICAL GOSSIP.

(By United Press.)

The county convention of Johnston will be held Friday, August 8th.

Hon. Henry G. Turner, of Georgia, has been nominated for Congress by acclamation.

Catawba county declared for Hoke as second choice for Judge. It is said that McCorkle will not be a candidate.

A private letter received last night stated that Lincoln county had gone for Maj. W. A. Graham for Congress; and the opinion was expressed that it looked to the writer as if the Major would receive the nomination.—Charlotte Chronicle.

### RAILROAD FATALITIES.

(By United Press.)

BEDFORD, Ind., August 4.—The cause of the collision on the Monon railroad yesterday, in which four people were killed and a number injured, lies in the fact that the schedule of the road was changed yesterday, and while the Chicago bound train was running by the new card, the Louisville bound train was running on the old schedule, and was six hours late, having been laid out by a freight train.

SOMERSET, Ky., Aug. 4.—Train No. 8 on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, while coming around a curve two miles north of Oakdale yesterday, struck a land slide and the engine and three coaches were thrown down an embankment into Emory river. Engineer Sam Moore and fireman Charles Calahan were instantly killed.

## THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

### Its Importance—The Vacancy Should Be Filled at Once.

(Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

From the large number of applications that have been received for the office of Commissioner of Immigration, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. P. M. Wilson, it would seem that almost any person could fill it. This is a great mistake, as the office, properly conducted, is one of the most important and hardest to fill of all the several functions of our State government.

The importance of this office has always been underestimated, and with all due respect to former commissioners—who discharged their duties satisfactorily to the board, it has never been free from a large amount of prejudice in the mind of the public. This prejudice is due to want of information as well as the injury wrought by foreign immigration in our moral, social and political conditions. These and other causes, which we will not mention here, are some of the obstacles which the office has had to contend with.

One of the great economic questions of to-day is that of labor. This is no theory, but an absolute condition, that confronts us. To the observing, the facts present themselves in stern reality. The old system of labor is passing away, and under the new dispensation, which is termed an "improved intelligent industrial era," a radical change is taking place. Already the signs of this change are apparent, for within the last year or so 30,000 negroes have gone from this State, to seek homes farther south where climate and other conditions are more favorable to them. Not only this, but "a new population" is headed southward to take their places. The attention that is being drawn to the South in a thousand ways, and especially to North Carolina, from her geographical location, climatic advantages, wealth of soil, timber and minerals, go to show that this is the most inviting field in the United States or the world to-day.

This new population, is not the pauper classes of Europe, who flock to this country like the pests of Egypt, (these it should be the duty of our commissioner of immigration to drive back as they would a pestilence), but they are American citizens, whose interests are identified with this country, who have capacity and means and who have been successfully engaged in farming and manufacturing for many years, but owing to changed conditions, that made their vocations less favorable, are forced to emigrate. This class already skilled in agricultural and mechanical callings, naturally are looking southward. There is no other section of these United States that can invite them. The barrenness and lateness of seasons in the New England and Eastern States, together with the wonderful developments of the trucking and railroad interest of the South, have closed the market doors against them. The cyclones, blizzards, droughts and insects of the great West (I have caused them to become disappointed and the government too no longer gives free land as an inducement to go West.

We believe the dissatisfied laborers of New England and the disappointed farmers of the West, could do no better, on earth, than to cast their lot in the South.

Immigration is the watchword of progress of modern times. A large part of our material development is due directly to immigration. Civilization would never have advanced had it not been for immigration. Now, when we consider properly the benefits of immigration, and how it has blessed our National and State conditions, we can realize in a measure its great importance.

We cannot, we dare not, let the present opportunity go by without a proper consideration of the complex question of immigration. It would be no less than folly for the board of agriculture to close its eyes to the great changes now going on in this country, in its population, who are seeking more profitable fields and new channels for the exercise of their skill and means.

In conclusion we say the office of Commissioner of Immigration is not a creature of the Board of Agriculture, or a creation by legislative enactment, but a constitutional requirement, the board having the power only to fill vacancies and to see that the duties of the office are properly executed. In view of these facts we cannot see how the office can remain without a commissioner. The regular meeting of the board does not take place until December next, and we see no reason why the board should not call a meeting and make an appointment at once; and right here we would make a suggestion. Let the office seek the proper man and not the improper man seek the office. We have all confidence in the gentlemen composing the Board of Agriculture, and we rest assured that the matter will be given due consideration and the appointment will be made of a man in every way fully qualified to fill this important office.

P. C. E.

### RAILROAD FATALITIES.

(By United Press.)

A Changed Schedule Causes Death—The Plunge of an Engine into a Land Slide.

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## FROM WINSTON.

### Rumors of Big Enterprises—Military Matters—A Dangerous Man to be Bound Hand and Foot—Personal, Social and Religious Notes.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

WINSTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—There is a great deal in the wind about here as to future developments. Rumors are in abundance and there seems to be reason in them. Philadelphia capitalists are interested largely in the development of parts of Salem. A High Point syndicate of lumber men have appointed a meeting here to discuss some plans of establishing works at this place. An English syndicate is negotiating with the mineral land owners in Surry, Alleghany, Wilkes and Watauga counties with a view to establishing large smelting works at this point. These rumors flow around freely and the people away from here may watch them for they will develop into truths.

The young men of Madison, Rockingham county, are making an effort to organize a military company. There are plenty of good soldiers who went to the war from that section and their patriotic sons, it is to be hoped, will succeed in banding themselves together under the banner of the State.

Prof. E. W. Lineback, and old landmark of Salem and a man known throughout the State for his great musical talent, has been called from his home to Bethlehem, Pa., where his wife lies very low.

Mr. Henry Riggins, one of our most successful and popular young men, who has been for a great while engaged in the leaf tobacco business with Mr. M. N. Williams, will at an early date open up a business of his own. He is a plucky, hard-working young man and will another to the long list of those enterprising manufacturers who have made Winston-Salem the second city in the State.

Dr. J. M. Hodges, one of the young and well-equipped physicians of Eastern North Carolina, recently came on a visit to our city and was so struck with its push and pluck that he has decided to move here from LaGrange to follow his practice.

Messrs. Hinchshaw and Medaris, of our city, had the honor of shipping the first bill of goods over the new road to Wilkesboro. When the goods arrived at the latter place they were borne upon a truck triumphantly through the town. Wilkesboro is situated in a good back country and its future is assured.

The Mount Airy District Conference meets at Walnut Cove next Thursday.

Yesterday Rev. S. D. Adams, D. D., preached two powerful sermons at Centenary M. E. church. His text in the morning was "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it;" at night, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God."

In St. Paul's Episcopal church, behind the pulpit, was to be seen a handsome and appropriate memorial window in honor of the late Rector Henry O. Lacy, who died last fall. The inscription thereon is beautiful both in sentiment and execution.

The internal revenue receipts at the Winston office alone for the month of July footed up \$66,528.46. Compare this with the whole Raleigh district receipts and it falls very little behind.

Sheriff Boyer Saturday received a telegram from Dr. P. L. Murphy, of the Morganton asylum, that the lunatic, George W. Tine, who was found in the woods near here Thursday, was a dangerous man, and to bring him back tied hand and foot.

Prof. Logan D. Howell, of Goldsboro, has accepted a chair in the faculty of the Davis Military School in this city. He has been for some time a professor in the Goldsboro Graded School, and gave great satisfaction.

M. VICTOR.

### LATE NEWS NOTES.

The fall term of Oak Ridge Institute will begin August 13th.

There was not a lawyer in the Durham county convention on Saturday.

Thunder Swamp Alliance has passed strong and ringing resolutions in favor of Senator Vance.

Mr. J. P. Strong, owner, will sell one-half interest in the Charlotte Democrat. He says that on account of impaired eyesight, caused by a cataract, we are not able to give attention to the reading requisite.

Washington will certainly soon have a branch of the W. & W. railroad. Two lines have already been surveyed from the junction of the Greenville branch and the A. & R. One route runs via Fictulous; the other considerably to the north of it.—Tarboro Southerner.

The Lincoln county Farmers' Alliance passed the following resolution: Resolved, That we urge upon the members of the Legislature to make an appropriation for a Training School for females, which we regard as a necessity for the proper advancement and improvement of our schools.

The Raleigh Christian Advocate will have an editor for the Western Conference if it becomes the organ of that body. If Dr. Reid is properly sustained by the two bodies he can greatly improve an already good and efficient paper. In fact, by enlarging and increasing his editorial force he can make it equal to any Southern Methodist paper.—Wilmington Messenger.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—There appears to be a good reason to believe that Wm. Kemmler will be electrocuted between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.